



US009254639B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Haas et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,254,639 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Feb. 9, 2016**

(54) **CARTRIDGE FOR HISTOLOGICAL
SPECIMEN SLIDES**

USPC 422/563, 569
See application file for complete search history.

(75) Inventors: **Darren W. Haas**, Minnetonka, MN
(US); **Robert P. Cummins**, Deephaven,
MN (US)

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2,707,066 A 4/1955 Stegeman
4,171,131 A 10/1979 Stange et al.

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

DE 3713077 A1 10/1987
JP 58162442 A 9/1983

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

International Search Report and Written Opinion issued in PCT/
US2011/049221, mailed Mar. 19, 2012, 9 pages.

(Continued)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 248 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/822,548**

(22) PCT Filed: **Aug. 26, 2011**

(86) PCT No.: **PCT/US2011/049380**

§ 371 (c)(1),

(2), (4) Date: **May 9, 2013**

(87) PCT Pub. No.: **WO2012/036874**

PCT Pub. Date: **Mar. 22, 2012**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2013/0220156 A1 Aug. 29, 2013

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 61/382,193, filed on Sep.
13, 2010.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

B01L 9/00 (2006.01)

B41F 17/24 (2006.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **B41F 17/24** (2013.01); **B41J 3/407**
(2013.01); **G01N 35/00732** (2013.01);

(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC B01L 9/52; G01N 1/28; G01N 35/00029;
G01N 2035/00049; G01N 2035/00138

Primary Examiner — Jill Warden

Assistant Examiner — Brittany Fisher

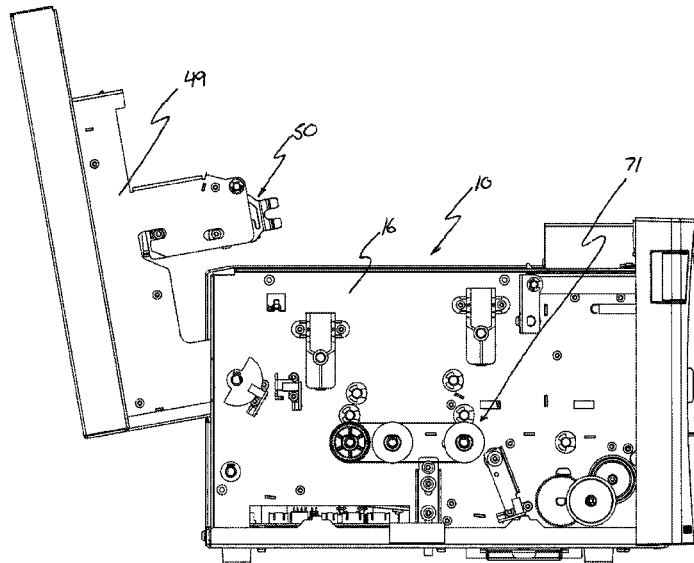
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Faegre Baker Daniels LLP

(57)

ABSTRACT

A cartridge for histological specimen slides includes a generally enclosed body and a slide holder. The body is configured for removable insertion into a specimen slide printer, and includes a slide holder receiving opening and a slide feed opening. The slide holder holds a plurality of specimen slides and is configured to be positioned within and removed from the body through the slide holder receiving opening. When loaded in the body the slide holder positions and presents the slides to the slide feed opening in the body. A memory chip for storing information relating to the slides can be mounted to the holder, and is located adjacent an access opening in the body when the holder is positioned in the body.

14 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



(51) **Int. Cl.****B41J 3/407** (2006.01)**G01N 35/00** (2006.01)**G01N 1/31** (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC *G01N 1/312* (2013.01); *G01N 2035/00089*
(2013.01); *G01N 2035/00752* (2013.01); *G01N*
2035/00801 (2013.01); *G01N 2035/00861*
(2013.01)

(56)

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

- 4,220,252 A 9/1980 Beall et al.
4,705,414 A 11/1987 Guy et al.
4,823,535 A 4/1989 Schmidt et al.
5,167,407 A 12/1992 Namba
5,267,800 A 12/1993 Petteruti et al.
5,365,312 A 11/1994 Hillmann et al.
5,372,439 A 12/1994 Poole et al.
5,423,619 A 6/1995 Kohno
5,538,688 A 7/1996 Tezuka et al.
5,562,402 A * 10/1996 Muto 414/797.7
5,676,910 A * 10/1997 Levine et al. 422/65
5,683,786 A 11/1997 Kavanaugh
5,948,685 A 9/1999 Angros
5,963,368 A 10/1999 Domanik et al.
6,164,757 A 12/2000 Wen et al.
6,228,805 B1 5/2001 Ohshima et al.
6,261,012 B1 7/2001 Haas et al.
6,395,554 B1 * 5/2002 Regan et al. 436/46
6,615,763 B2 9/2003 Edwards
6,629,792 B1 10/2003 Geddes et al.
6,715,870 B2 4/2004 Kiene et al.
6,899,030 B2 5/2005 Fowlkes et al.
6,951,663 B1 10/2005 Edwards
7,124,681 B2 10/2006 Louviere et al.
7,271,008 B2 9/2007 Floyd
7,449,147 B2 11/2008 Metzner et al.
7,556,779 B2 * 7/2009 Melching et al. 422/561
7,579,190 B2 8/2009 Ostgaard et al.
7,637,713 B1 12/2009 Parette
7,833,485 B2 11/2010 Higuchi et al.
8,013,884 B2 9/2011 Schlinkmann et al.
2001/0039896 A1 11/2001 Edwards
2002/0167577 A1 11/2002 Kiene et al.
2003/0049178 A1 3/2003 Kiene et al.
2003/0059281 A1 * 3/2003 Kiene et al. 414/1
2003/0092186 A1 * 5/2003 Pressman et al. 436/46
2004/0166030 A1 8/2004 Lafond et al.
2005/0094263 A1 5/2005 Vaccarelli
2005/0219344 A1 10/2005 Bouchard et al.
2006/0051241 A1 * 3/2006 Higuchi et al. 422/67
2006/0113315 A1 6/2006 Chen
2006/0216099 A1 * 9/2006 Sakano et al. 400/615.2
2007/0140920 A1 6/2007 McCormick
2007/0141711 A1 6/2007 Stephens et al.
2007/0240587 A1 10/2007 Fengler
2008/0138854 A1 6/2008 Williamson
2009/0223390 A1 * 9/2009 Schlinkmann et al. 101/35
2009/0270765 A1 * 10/2009 Ghesquiere et al. 600/583
2010/0005088 A1 1/2010 Zhang
2010/0075410 A1 3/2010 Desai et al.
2010/0184127 A1 7/2010 Williamson, IV et al.
2010/0220162 A1 9/2010 Schierholz et al.
2013/0222444 A1 8/2013 Cummins et al.
2013/0224088 A1 8/2013 Britz
2014/0078235 A1 3/2014 Cummins et al.
2014/0212256 A1 7/2014 Haas
2014/0225947 A1 8/2014 Cummins et al.

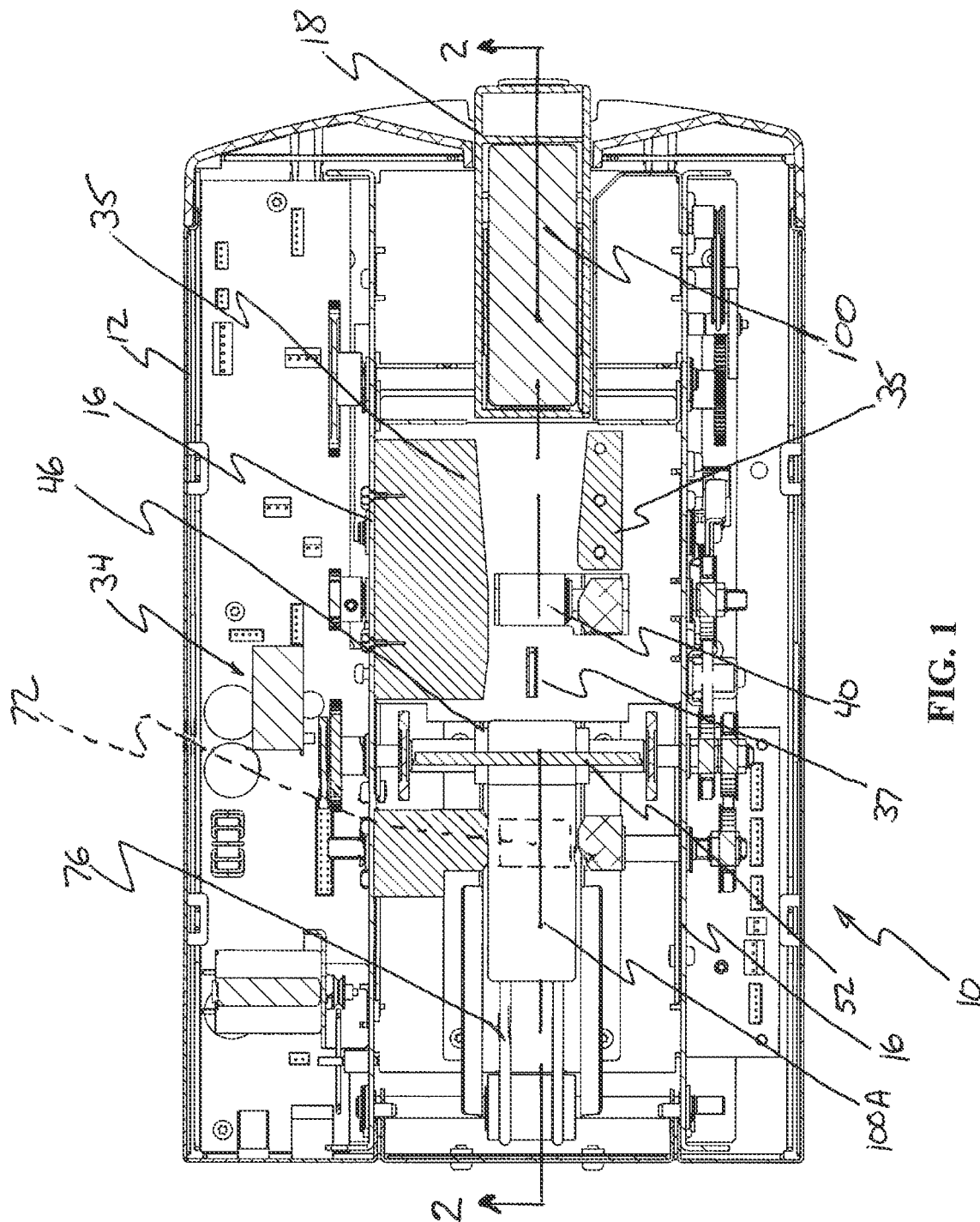
FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

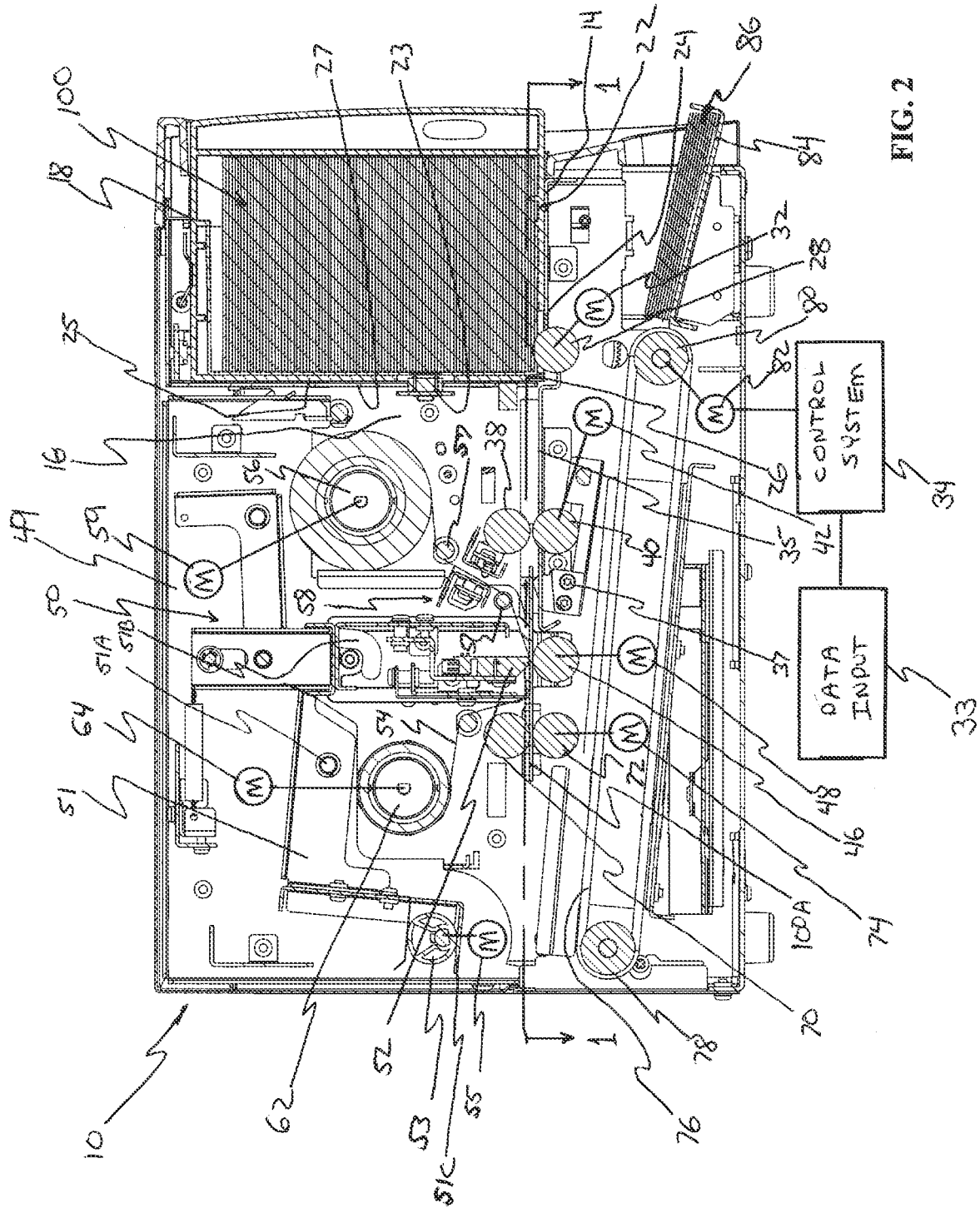
- JP 60055264 A 3/1985
JP 62030962 A 2/1987
JP 2003312063 A 11/2003
KR 100397256 B1 10/1996
WO WO2009114471 A1 9/2009
WO WO2010032045 A1 3/2010
WO WO2012004596 A9 1/2012
WO WO2012036865 A2 3/2012
WO WO2012036866 A2 3/2012
WO WO2012036867 A2 3/2012
WO WO2012036874 A2 3/2012

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- PPM-21 Maintenance Manual, Takefuji Chemical Co., Ltd., Apr. 10, 2002, 63 pgs. (Japanese document and English translation).
PPM-21 Operation Manual, First Edition: Oct. 14, 2003, Second Edition: Feb. 9, 2005, 55 pgs. (Japanese document and English translation).
PPM-21 Specifications, No. 209A203A, Jul. 3, 2002, 25 pgs. (Japanese document and English translation).
“Sakura Super Frost Printer SSP-600”, Sakura Seiki, Jan. 3, 1989, 7 pp.
“Tissue-Tek® AutoWrite Printers—Slide and Cassette Printers”, Sakura Finetek USA, Inc., 2003, 4 pp.
[JP document and English translation]Sakura Super Frost II [online], Retrieved from Internet Archive Wayback Machine searching Matsunami Glass website using Internet <URL:http://www.web.archive.org/web/20040414050043/http://www.matsunami-glass.co.jp/e-index.html>.
Color ID Card Printer Operating Instructions, Copyright 1997, 78 pp.
Color ID Card Printer Technical Service and Maintenance Manual, Copyright 1994, 52 pp.
International Preliminary Report on Patentability, Chapter II, issued in PCT/US2011/049214, mailed Jan. 3, 2013, 4 pages.
International Preliminary Report on Patentability, Chapter II, issued in PCT/US2011/049221, mailed Dec. 17, 2012, 5 pages.
International Search Report and Written Opinion issued in PCT/US2011/049214, mailed Apr. 10, 2012, 8 pages.
International Search Report and Written Opinion issued in PCT/US2011/049218, mailed Apr. 23, 2012, 9 pages.
International Search Report and Written Opinion issued in PCT/US2011/049380, mailed Mar. 26, 2012, 11 pages.
Internet Archive Wayback Machine, TBS—Triangle Biomedical Sciences, Retrieved from the Internet at <http://web.archive.org/web/20021206191110/http://trianglebiomedical.com/prodShurMark> on Feb. 3, 2014. 2 pgs.
Shandon Microwriter™ Labeler Series, Complete laboratory labeling solutions, Thermo Electron Corporation, Sep. 2003., 8 pgs.
Shandon Microwriter™ Labeler Series, Thermo Electron Corporation, Aug. 2005, 20 pgs.
SHUR/Mark® PLUS, Innovative Slide and Cassette Labeling Instrumentation/Software Operations and Service Manual, Version 5.0, TBS—Triangle Biomedical Sciences, Inc., Jan. 2001, 104 pgs.
SHUR/Mark® Plus, Innovative Slide and Cassette Labeling Technology, TBS—Triangle Biomedical Sciences, Inc., Apr. 2004, 2 pgs.
Supplementary European Search Report issued in EP Application No. 11825648, completed Feb. 21, 2014, 8 pages.
Tissue-Tek® Autowrite™ Slide Printer Operating Manual, Sakura Finetek USA, Inc., Aug. 12, 2003, 66 pgs.
Tissue-Tek® Autowrite™ Software Instructions, Sakura Finetek USA, Inc., 2007, 40 pgs.

* cited by examiner





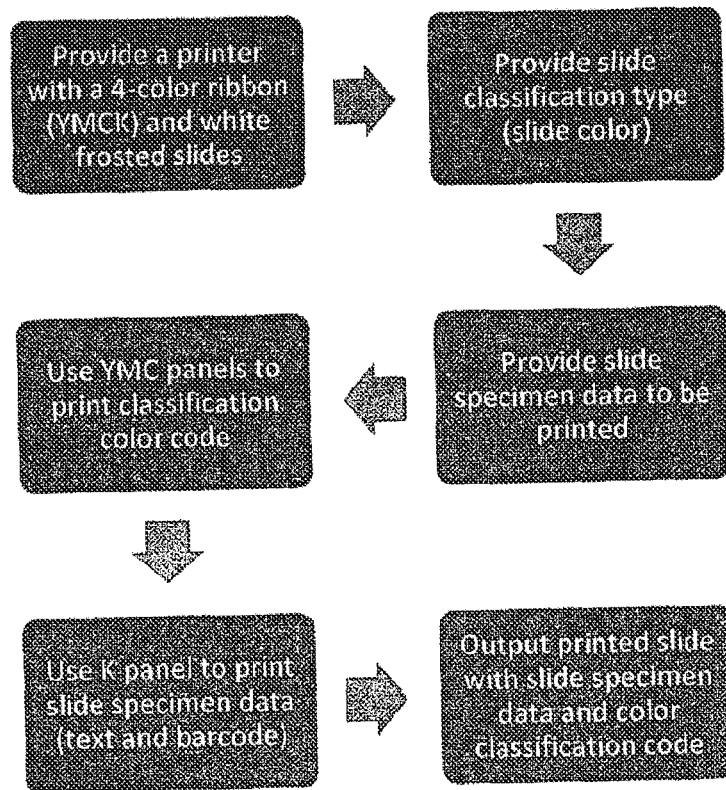
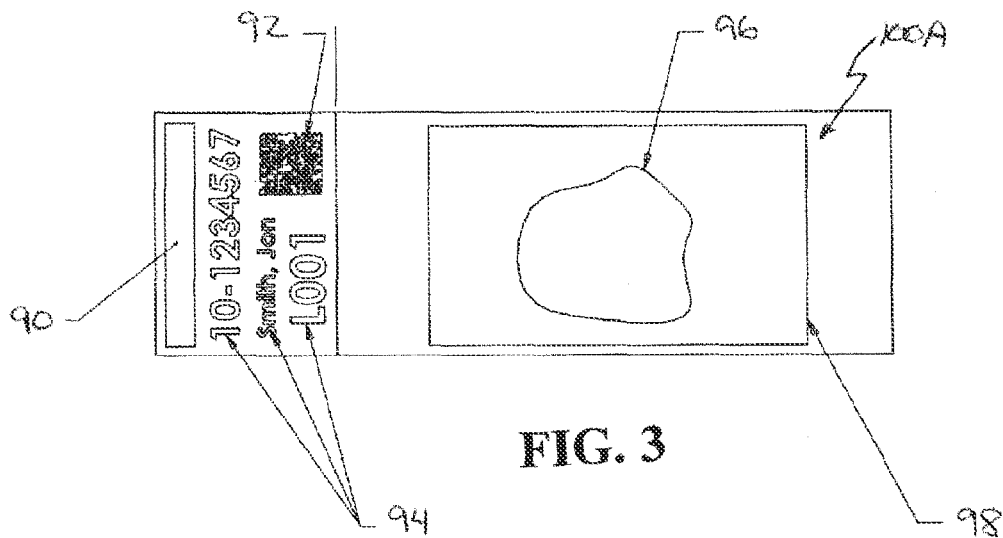
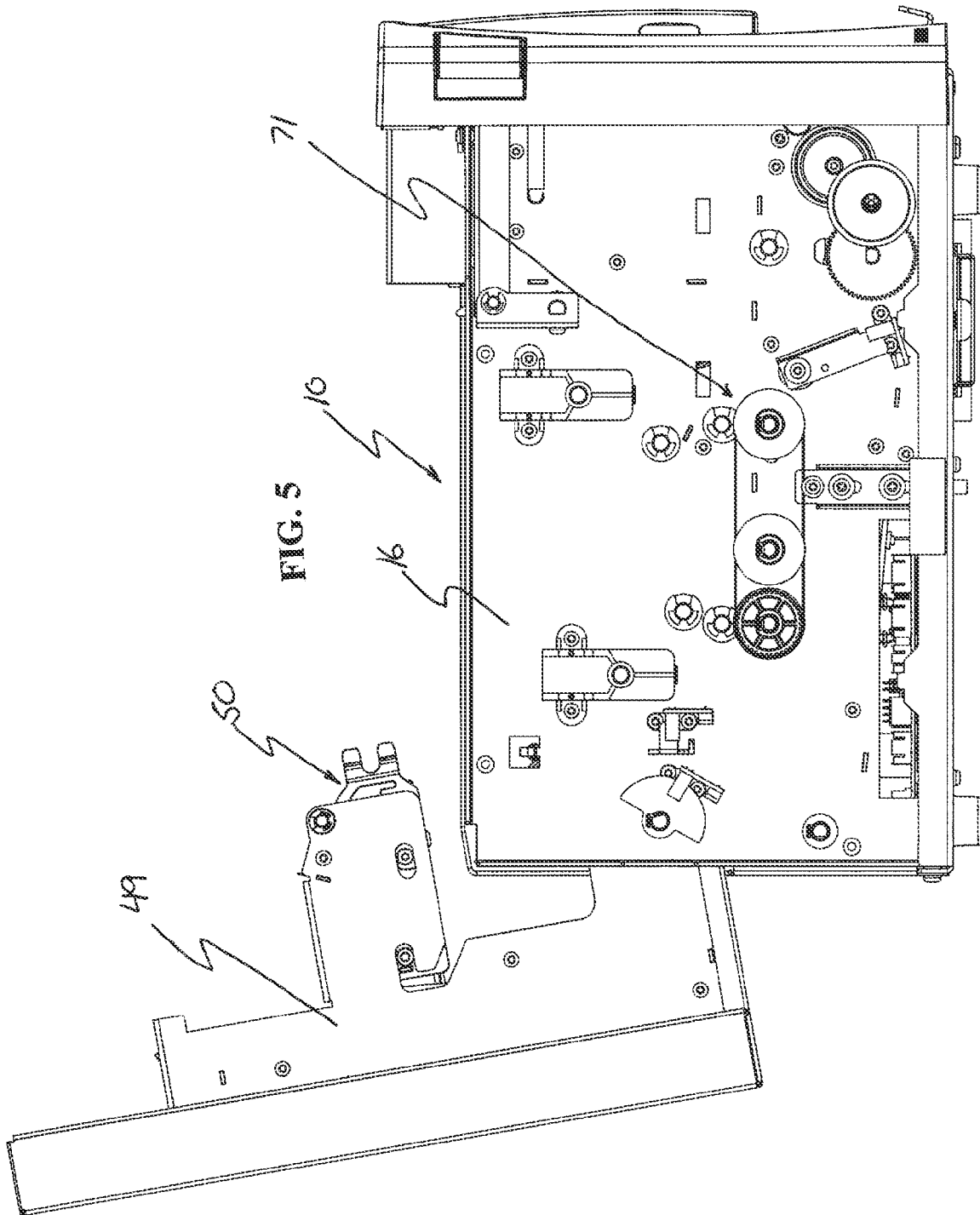
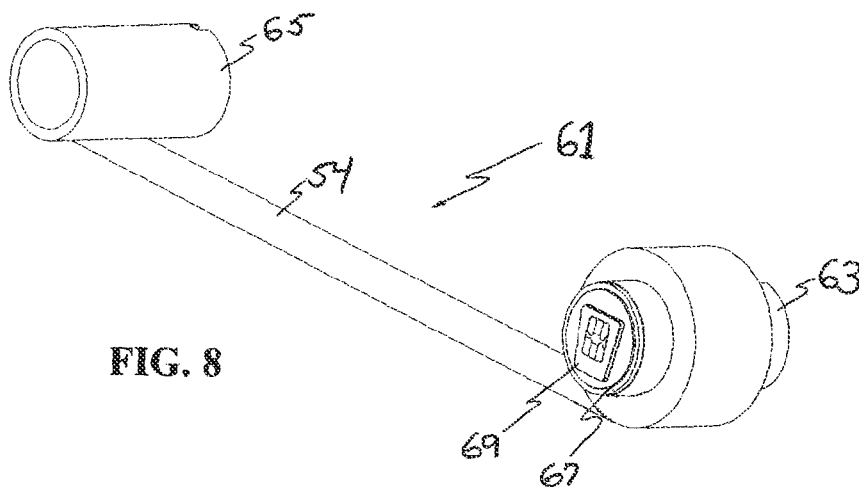
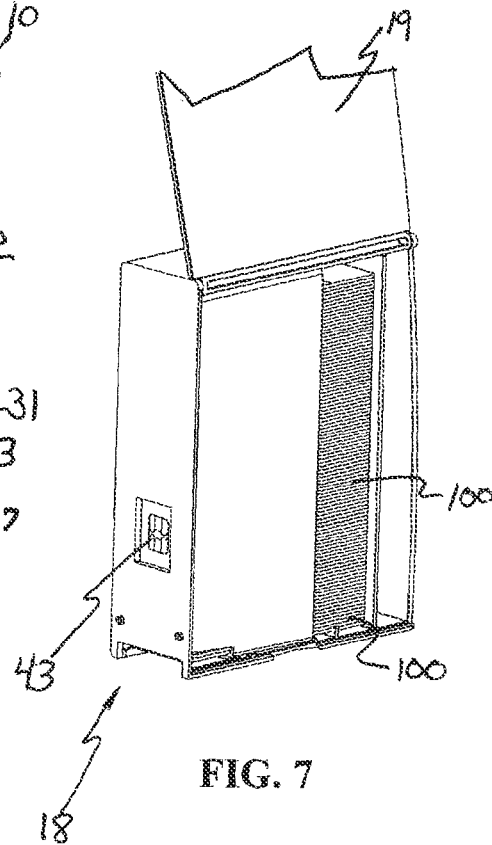
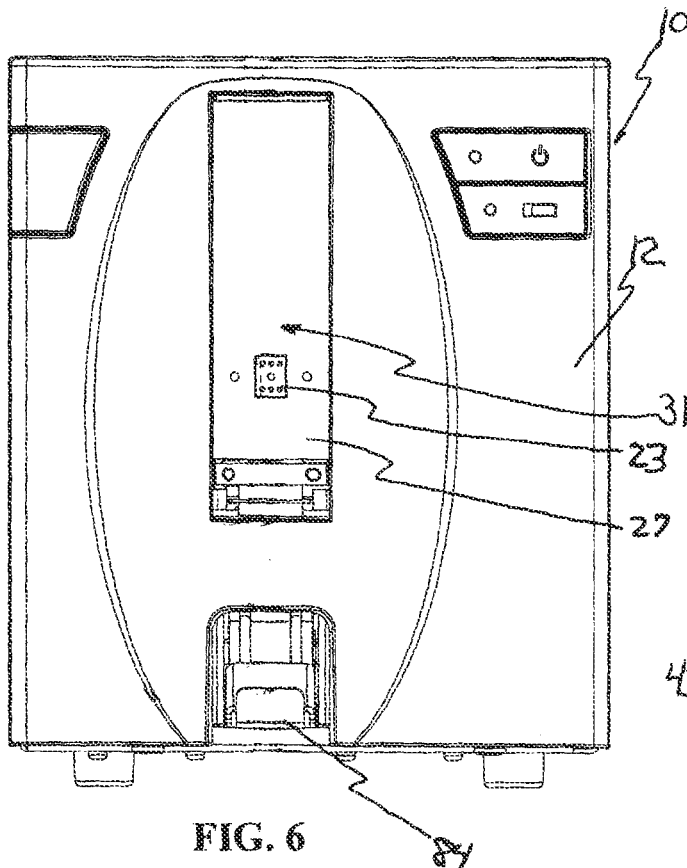
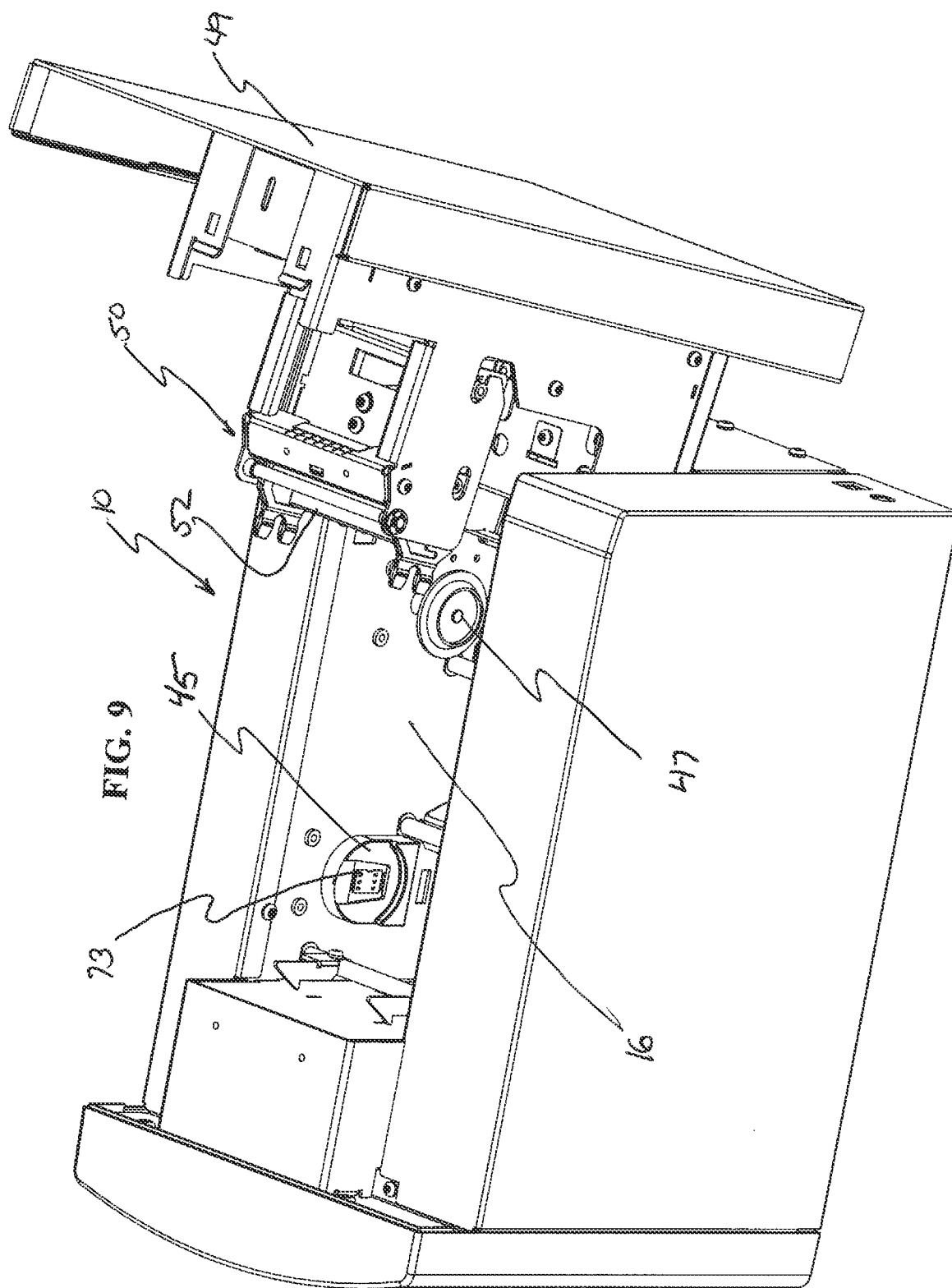


FIG. 4







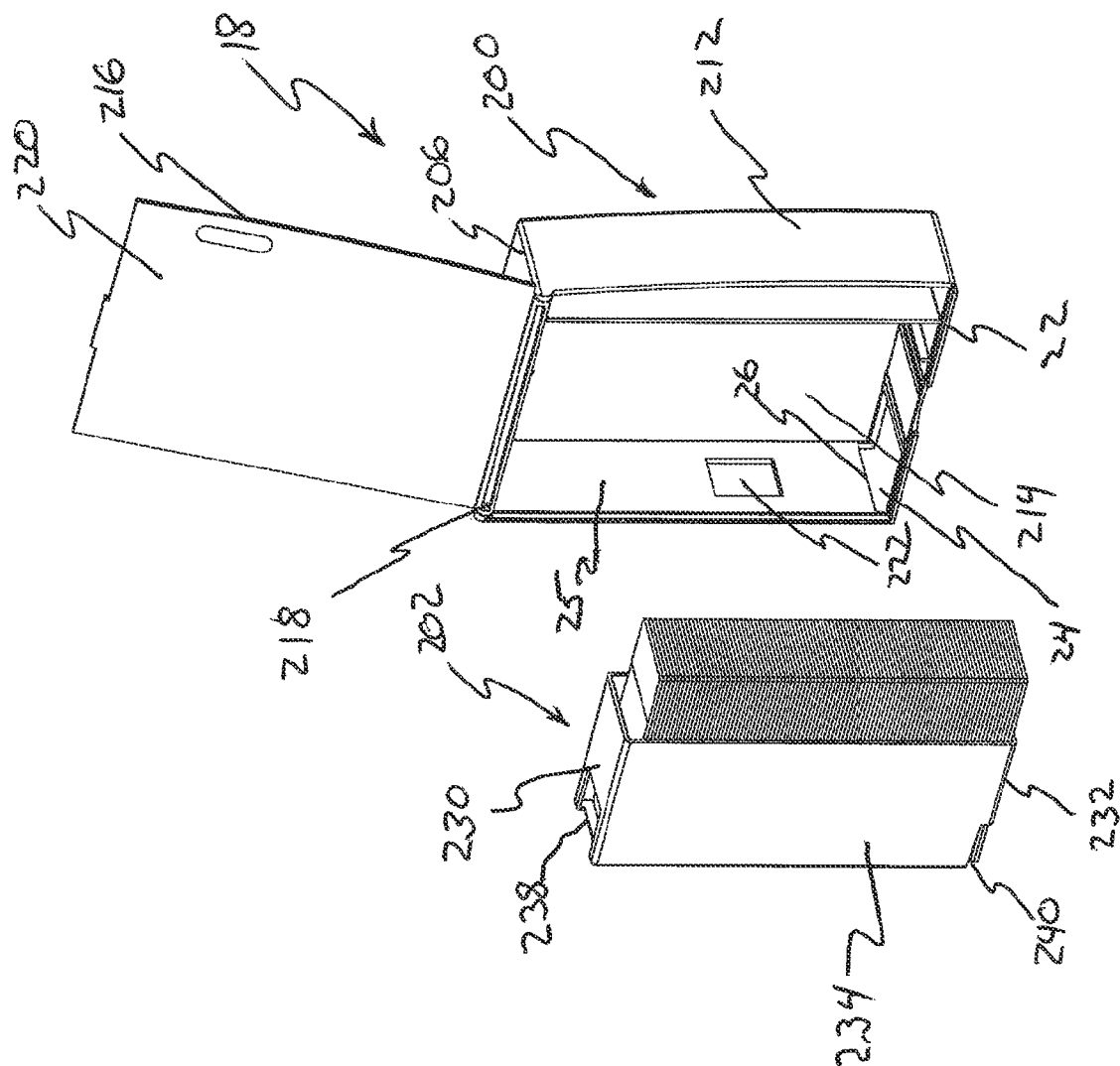
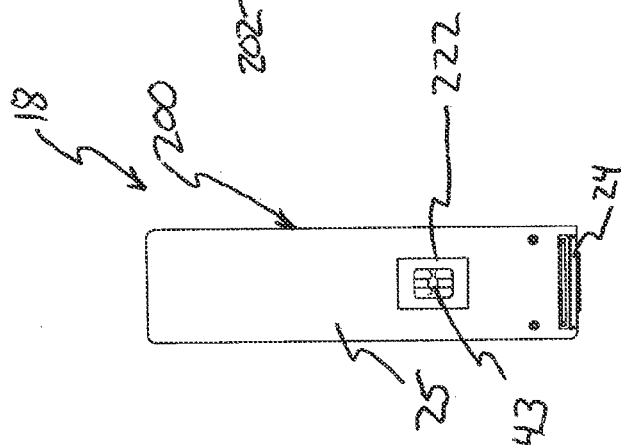
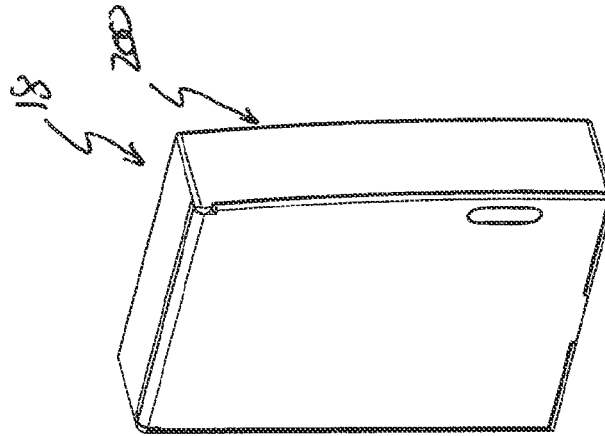
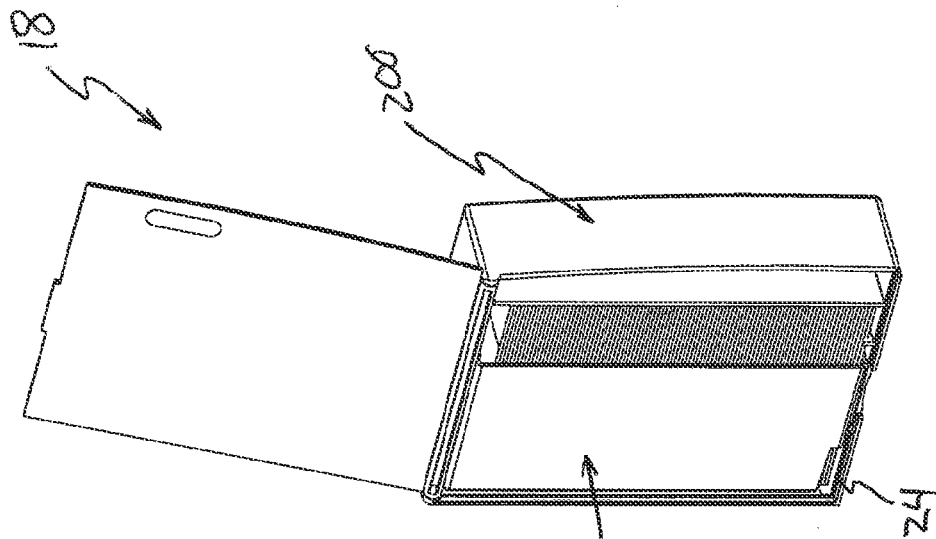
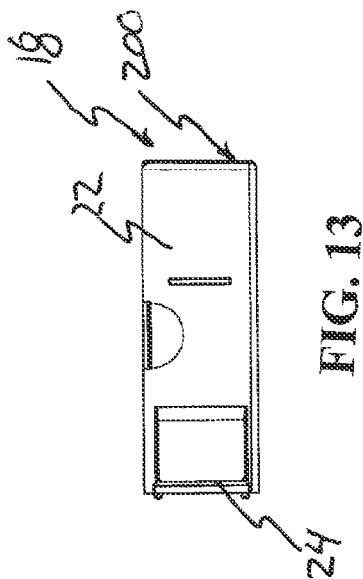


FIG. 10



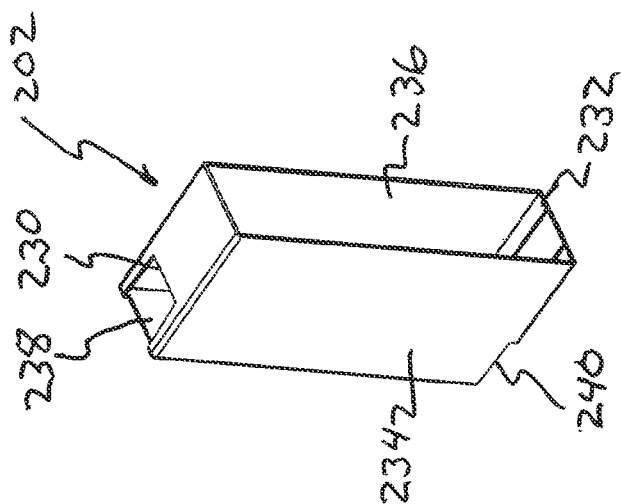


FIG. 15

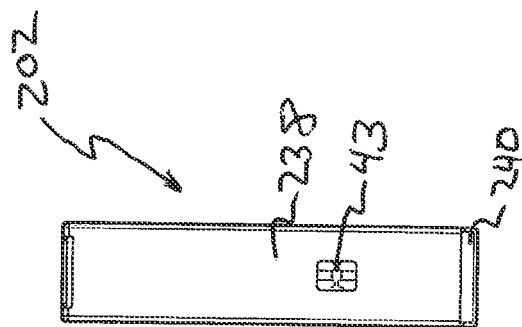


FIG. 16

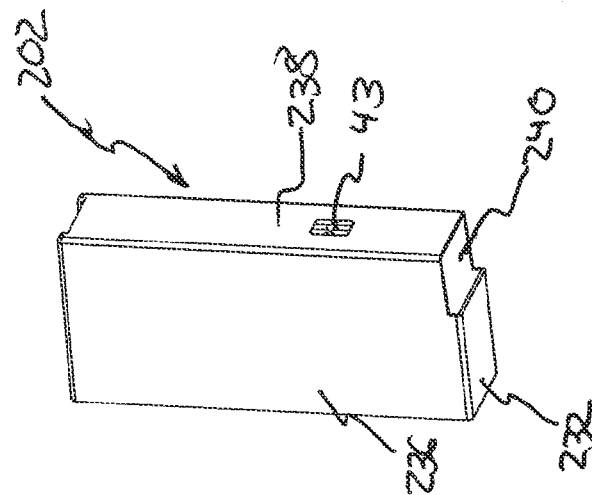


FIG. 17

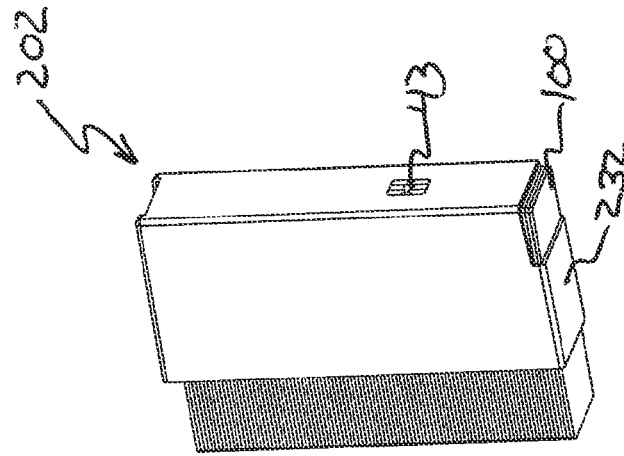


FIG. 19

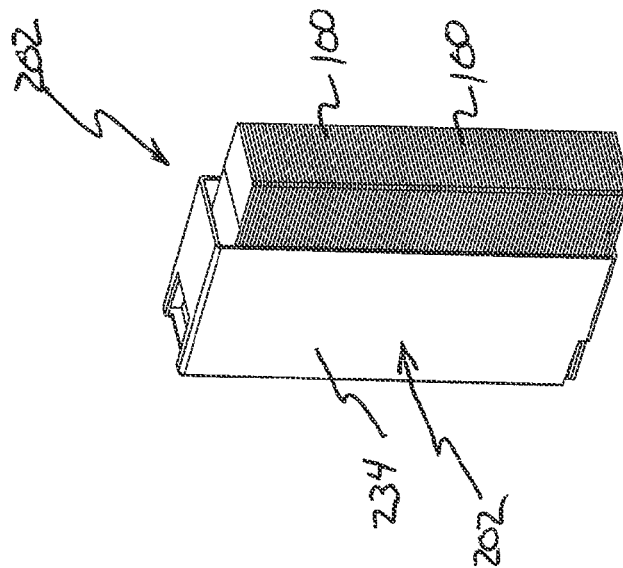


FIG. 18

1

CARTRIDGE FOR HISTOLOGICAL SPECIMEN SLIDES

BACKGROUND

The invention is a cartridge for holding histological specimen slides.

Printers for printing information on containers such as slides used to process histological specimens (e.g., tissue biopsies) are generally known and commercially available. Tubes or trays are sometimes used to contain the slides loaded into the printers.

There remains a continuing need for improved containers for specimen slides used in histological slide printers. In particular, there is a need for containers that are efficient to use and operate, that are capable of storing the slides in a debris-free environment, and that enable information to be accurately printed on the slides.

SUMMARY

A cartridge for histological specimen slides includes a generally enclosed body and a slide holder. The body is configured for removable insertion into a specimen slide printer, and includes a slide holder receiving opening and a slide feed opening. The slide holder holds a plurality of specimen slides and is configured to be positioned within and removed from the body through the slide holder receiving opening. When loaded in the body the slide holder positions and presents the slides to the slide feed opening in the body. A memory chip for storing information relating to the slides can be mounted to the holder, and is located adjacent an access opening in the body when the holder is positioned in the body.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a top sectional view of a histological specimen slide printing system in accordance with one embodiment of the invention, taken on line 1-1 in FIG. 2.

FIG. 2 is a sectional view of the slide printing system shown in FIG. 1, taken on line 2-2 in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a top plan view of a slide printed in accordance with one embodiment of the invention by the printing system shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of an operational sequence that can be used with the printing system shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a side view of the printing system shown in FIG. 1, with a cover carrying the printer in an open position.

FIG. 6 is a front end view of the printing system shown in FIG. 1, with the slide cartridge removed.

FIG. 7 is an isometric view of the slide cartridge shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 8 is an isometric view of a print ribbon that can be used in the printing system shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 9 is an isometric view of the printing system shown in FIG. 1 with the cover open.

FIG. 10 is an exploded isometric view of a slide cartridge in accordance with one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 11 is an isometric view of the cartridge shown in FIG. 10 with the slide holder positioned in the body and the access cover open.

FIG. 12 is an isometric view of the cartridge shown in FIG. 10 with the access cover closed.

FIG. 13 is a plan view of the bottom of the cartridge shown in FIG. 10.

FIG. 14 is a plan view of an end of the cartridge shown in FIG. 10, showing the inner wall.

2

FIG. 15 is an isometric view of the slide holder of the cartridge shown in FIG. 10.

FIG. 16 is a plan view of an end of the slide holder shown in FIG. 15, showing the inner wall.

FIG. 17 is an isometric view of the slide holder shown in FIG. 15.

FIG. 18 is an isometric view of the slide holder shown in FIG. 15, with slides loaded in the holder.

FIG. 19 is an isometric view of the slide holder shown in FIG. 15, with slides loaded in the holder.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A histological specimen slide cartridge 18 in accordance with one embodiment of the invention is shown in FIGS. 1-2, 6-7 and 10-19. Slide cartridge 18 can be used in connection with a color slide printing system 10 shown generally in FIGS. 1-5. The slide printing system 10 includes an outer cabinet 12 in which components are mounted, and the cabinet includes a cross support wall 14 extending between and suitably supported on side walls 16. The side walls 16 are used for rotatably supporting various drive rollers and other components. Medical slide cartridge 18 (also sometimes referred to as a cassette or magazine) is a rectangular container that holds a plurality of individual slides 100. The slides 100 can be of a desired type, and can be clear or opaque and they will have a finish on at least portions of one surface that will accept ink from a thermal printer that has a multi-colored ribbon. A frosted finish in the area to be printed is suitable.

The cartridge 18 is a self-contained unit that can be loaded with slides 100 from the bottom or can have a suitable access cover, and it can be slid in and out of the outer printer housing 12 through a provided opening, and between side guides (FIG. 1) and rested on the support wall 14. As can be seen, the cartridge size is selected to support a number of slides 100 in a stack (usually 100), and the bottom wall 22 of the cartridge 18 has a feed opening 24 defined therein formed, by terminating the bottom wall 22 so it is spaced from an inner or infed end wall 25. The end wall 25 is terminated with a bottom edge 26 spaced slightly above the top plane of the bottom wall 22, so that when a cartridge 18 is positioned in the print housing, as shown in FIG. 2, an input feed roller 28 will support the bottommost slide 100 (the roller 28 projects above wall 14), and hold the end of the slide position so that the bottom slide will clear the bottom edge 26. The input feed roller 28 will withdraw the bottom slide 100 through the opening 24 when the feed roller is powered.

The input feed roller 28 is driven by a suitable motor 32 from a central control system 34 which comprises a micro-controller that can be programmed for sequencing the various components being controlled in a desired manner and which coordinates the printing on the slide 100 for identification.

Provided slide guides 35 will support a slide 100 after it is moved by the input feed roller 28 underneath the wall edge 26, and the input feed roller 28 will provide an impetus to move the slide along the guides 35 until it is grasped by drive rollers indicated at 38 and 40. At least one of the drive rollers, for example drive roller 40 is driven by a motor 42 that is also controlled by the control system 34. The slide 100 being fed is grasped between the drive rollers 38 and 40 and is moved across a slide position sensor 37 onto a printer printhead platen roller 46 that is driven by a motor 48 from control system 34. The slide position sensor 37 provides a position signal to control system 34 so the drive rollers 38 and 40 are driven to properly position the slide 100 relative to the print-head.

3

Printhead platen roller **46** is independently mounted between the side walls **16** of the housing, and above the platen roller there is a thermal printer indicated at **50** that includes a thermal printhead **52** that will print on an upper surface of a slide, for example, the slide **100A** shown in FIG. 2 between the drive rollers **70** and **72** and supported on the printhead platen roller **46**. The printer **50** is carried on a cover **49** that can be opened as shown in FIG. 5, and the printer is supported on the cover **49** for movement toward and away from printhead platen roller **46** when the cover **49** is closed. A lever **51** is pivoted at a pivot **51A** and has an end finger **51B** that engages a crossbar on the printer **50** frame. A cam **53** is positioned to act on a cam follower **51C** on the lever **51** to lift the printer and printhead when the cam is rotated by a motor **55**. The motor **55** is controlled by control system **34**.

The slide **100A** is moved beneath a multi-color thermal print ribbon indicated at **54** which is fed from a ribbon supply roller **56** mounted between the side walls **16** and which passes under the printhead **52**. The print ribbon supply roller is driven by a suitable motor **59**. The ribbon **54** is a known ribbon with blocks of heat transferable color along its length in a known sequence, namely yellow (Y), magenta (M), cyan (C) and black (K). The ribbon **54** passes across a print ribbon sensor **58** that provides signals indicating the start of each block of color on the ribbon to the control system **34**. Guide rollers **57** are also provided for the ribbon **54** between the supply roller **56** and the printhead **52**. The ribbon **54**, after it has been used for printing onto the slide **100A**, is taken up on a print ribbon take up roller **62**, that can be driven with a suitable motor **64** controlled by the control system **34**.

Prior to printing, the printhead **52** is raised by operating cam **53** to lift the printer and the slide **100A** will be moved forwardly toward a pair of drive rollers **70** and **72** again, at least one of which is driven, for example by schematically illustrated motor **74** coordinated with the control system **34**. It should be noted that while individual drive motors for the feed rollers and platen roller are shown for illustration purposes, the rollers that are timed or coordinated can be driven by one motor and a gear train shown generally at **71** in FIG. 5.

As the slide **100A** is printed (as shown in FIG. 1), it should be understood that it will be moved back and forth by drive rollers **70** and **72** and platen roller **46** under control of the control system **34**. Printing occurs adjacent one end of the slide as shown in FIG. 3 so the drive rollers **70** and **72** are usable for moving the slide **100A** while it is being printed on. The printhead **52** has enough lateral width so that the printing can take place along the lateral width of the slide wide enough to include the information necessary. The printhead **52** is lifted when needed for moving the slide **100A** to reposition it.

After the slide **100A** has been printed by printing a colored bar **90** (See FIG. 3), a bar code **92** and identification text **94**, the slide is driven through the drive rollers **70** and **72** under the power of motor **74**, and it is dropped into a storage facility. In this form, the printed slide is dropped onto a conveyor belt **76** that is mounted over first and second end rollers **78** and **80**. The end of the conveyor supported by roller **80** is located back underneath the slide cartridge **18**. The roller **80** can be driven by a suitable motor **82** controlled by the control system **34**, or can be driven by the gear train **71**.

The printed slides carried on the upper length of the conveyor belt **76** will be dropped into a slide output tray or bin **84** that is mounted in a suitable manner at an incline underneath the slide holder cartridge **18**. The slides that have been printed have been shown at **86** in a stack.

The cartridges **18** could be loaded with different types of slides if desired, for example, if a party wanted to use colored slides with a monochrome ribbon instead of color ribbon with

4

white or clear slides, the slide cartridge allows the user to easily switch slide colors without handling the slides. Multiple cartridges could be used to store multiple colors, which can be easily identified and switched while keeping them dust and fingerprint free.

In use, the administrator of the company that was using the slide identification system of the present disclosure would set up some variables for their system, for example, an automated color selection where a particular color identifies a particular tissue. For example, liver tissue could be blue; kidney tissue could be green; heart tissue could be red; lung tissue could be black and so on. The data input **33** into the software of the control system **34** can be manually input or read from another source, and used to identify the type of slide that was to be printed, and also for each particular slide the data would include in the software the text that was to be printed and the identification bar code that is to be printed on the slide. Then, the software would automatically select the slide identification color, based on the input data and the printhead would be operated to print the strip or identifying block **90** on the one end portion of the slide such as that shown in FIG. 3, and then the data relating to the specimen that would be placed on the slide is printed as text **94** and bar code **92** for identification. This can be done in a black color, so the slide information would be in two colors.

The thermal printer permits the color identifier bar or block **90** to be printed easily in a selected color and then the information about the tissue sample on the slide can be printed in a different color, such as black.

The ability to print the identifying color for the type of tissue that would be placed on the slide at the same time that the bar code is placed on eliminates errors in identifying the color code to be used.

FIG. 3 illustrates a typical slide **100A** after printing and mounting a specimen thereon having the identifying color bar **90** shown in one portion of the slide and the printed data **94**, including a bar code **92** that is printed in black and adjacent to the color bar and with a specimen **96** that is keyed to the information on the slide mounted on the slide. The specimen **96** can be covered by a slip cover **98** and retained on the slide in a known manner where desired.

FIG. 6 is a front end view of one embodiment of the printing system **10**, with slide cartridge **18** removed from the cabinet **12** to show the cartridge receiving area **31**. As shown, an electrical contact **23** is mounted on a wall **27** at the back of the cartridge receiving area **31**. The electrical contact **23** is coupled to the control system **34**. FIG. 7 is an illustration of a slide cartridge **18** with its access cover **19** open and showing the slides **100** stacked therein. The illustrated embodiment of the cartridge **18** has a memory chip **43** mounted to its back wall. The memory chip **43** is mounted to the cartridge **18** at a position that will enable the memory chip to electrically contact or otherwise be coupled for data transfer with the electrical contact **23** on the printing system **10** when the cartridge is inserted into the enclosure **12**.

FIG. 8 is an illustration of a print ribbon assembly **61** that can be used with the slide printing system **10**. As shown, the print ribbon assembly **61** includes supply spool **63**, take-up spool **65**, and multi-color thermal ink ribbon **54**. The composition of thermal ink ribbons such as **54** is generally known. As described above, in one embodiment of the invention the ribbon **54** has a plurality of primary color ink blocks (e.g., yellow, magenta and cyan) and black ink blocks (not separately shown in FIG. 8) spaced in repeating sequences along its length. Rotatably mounted to the supply spool **63** is a hub **67**. A print ribbon memory chip **69** is mounted to the hub **67** in this embodiment. FIG. 9 illustrates an embodiment of the

5

printing system 10 where the print ribbon supply hub 45 includes an electrical contact 73 configured for electrical coupling to the memory chip 69 on the supply spool 63. The print ribbon assembly 61 is loaded onto the print ribbon receiving structure by mounting the supply spool 63 to the supply hub 45, and mounting the take-up spool 65 to the take up hub 47. The memory chip 69 on the supply spool 63 is electrically coupled to the ribbon supply chip contact 73 when the supply spool 63 is mounted to the supply hub 45.

When the printing system 10 is switched ON the control system 34 can access information on the slide cassette memory chip 43 through electrical contact 33, and can access information on the ribbon supply memory chip 69 through the electrical contact 73. Information stored on the slide cassette memory chip 43 can include, for example, one or more of slide type and the number of slides remaining in the cartridge 18. Similarly, information stored on the ribbon supply memory chip 69 can include ribbon type, the number of images remaining on the ribbon 54, production date and/or batch no. Other or additional types of information can be stored on memory chips 43 and 69 in other embodiments. Information on the memory chips 43 and 69 is used to control the operation of printing system 10, and can be updated after print operations. For example, if the information on memory chips 43 or 69 indicates that the supply of slides or ribbon is exhausted, the control system 34 will not execute a requested print operation. Information stored on memory chips 43 or 69 representative of the number of remaining slides and the number of images remaining on the ribbon 54 can be updated following each print operation. If the types of slides and print ribbon loaded into the printer are not compatible, the unsuitable combination can be identified and an informational message can be provided and/or printing can be discontinued to reduce errors.

In summary, the printer will have an input area that holds unprinted slides with a frosted area (typically white) used to record data. The slides will be contained in a cartridge that will hold slides. An input feed roller will drive one slide out of the cartridge and move it towards the printhead. A slide position sensor will locate the slide as it exits the cartridge and allow the controls to control the drive rollers to precisely locate the printable area of the slide under the printhead. The ribbon drive motor will then advance the multiple color panel ribbon until the leading edge of the first color panel of the sequence (typically yellow in a YMCK ribbon) is positioned under the printhead as well. A ribbon sensor detects the transition between the color blocks on the ribbon and allows the control system to indicate to the printer the location of each color block on the ribbon relative to the printhead. When both the slide and the ribbon are in the proper location, the printhead will be lowered and the drive rollers and the platen roller will advance the slide as the first color panel is printed. The printhead will be raised by a cam, the slide will back up until the leading edge is under the printhead and the color ribbon will be advanced until the leading edge of the next panel is under the printhead. Then the printhead will lower and the drive rollers will advance the slide as the second color panel on ribbon is printed. This process will repeat for the remaining color panels. Once all of the color panels have completed printing, the drive rollers will advance the slide until it exits the printhead area and is transferred to a conveyor belt which will move the slide to the output hopper located on the front of the machine directly under the input cartridge.

The data for the slide can either be manually entered at a computer or a histology tissue cassette with a bar code containing all pertinent information that can be scanned to obtain the required data to be reprinted on slides.

6

The sequence of operations in FIG. 4 shows the steps in the process using the colored ribbon for printing.

The printing system includes a cartridge for holding a number of medical slides or histological slides on which tissue samples or other medical samples are to be placed, and which will be provided to a printer that will print in color on the slide for further identification of the class of tissue or sample that is to be placed onto the slide, as well as printing information about the specimen on the slide. This includes printing a bar code and/or text containing the data necessary for use of the slide, such as case number, patient name, year, issue class, priority rating etc. The slides will be prepared with an ink receptive surface, such as frosting the areas where there will be printing.

The slides are loadable in a cartridge so that they can be handled without getting fingerprints or other debris on the slides themselves, and multiple cartridges can be used, each to store slides for a different classification of specimens to be mounted on slides. The cartridges then can be easily identified as to the class of the specimen and the cartridge switched while keeping the slides dust and fingerprint-free.

The printer utilizes a series of drive rollers for carrying slides individually from the cartridge, and feeding them into a print station that includes a platen roller that supports the slide for printing and a printhead that prints the information on a surface opposite from the platen roller. The slide can be moved back and forth by suitable drive rollers for multi-color printing, or black and white printing, and when the information has been printed into the slide, the slide is removed from the print station (the printhead is lifted away from the slide as it is moved for printing and out of the print station) and then the slide is transferred to an output bin. The finished slide transfer device includes a conveyor belt that will receive the slides and transport the printed slides to a bin. Other types of storage can be provided as well.

The printhead is controlled by suitable software that will print an identifying color mark, in a bar or strip form onto the slide, and then the data that is required, including a text and the bar code for identification is printed on the slide, and this is generally done in black printing. A control system is used for coordinating various movements with the printing operations, including controlling the lifting and lowering of the printhead, the motors for the slide drive rollers, and the platen roller for multiple pass printing to print the desired identification information on the slide.

Cartridge 18 can be described in greater detail with reference to FIGS. 10-19. As shown, cartridge 18 includes a body 200 and a slide holder 202. The body 200 is an enclosure configured to releasably slide into the printer, and in the illustrated embodiment includes top wall 206, bottom wall 22, inner end wall 25, outer wall 212 and side walls 214 and 216. Side wall 216 is formed as an access cover 220 and is mounted to top wall 206 by hinge 218. An opening for receiving the slide holder 202 is located in the side wall and can be enclosed by the cover 220. A memory chip access opening 222 is shown in the inner wall 210 in the illustrated embodiment. A slide feed opening 24 extends through the bottom wall 22 and a small portion of the inner wall 25 (i.e., a bottom edge 26 of the inner wall is located slightly above the plane of the bottom wall).

Slide holder 202 is a generally enclosed structure that holds the slides 100. The slide holder 202 is configured to be positioned within and removed from the body 200 through the side wall 216 in the illustrated embodiment, but can be loaded into the body through other locations in other embodiments (not shown). The illustrated embodiment of holder 200 has a top wall 230, bottom wall 232, side walls 234 and 236 and

7

inner end wall 238. A feed opening 240 extends through the bottom wall 232 and a portion of the inner wall 238. When the slide holder 202 is positioned in the body 200, the feed opening 240 in the holder is located adjacent the feed opening 24 in the body to enable slides 100 to be withdrawn from the cartridge 18 by the printer slide feed mechanism. In the illustrated embodiment, the side of the holder 202 opposite the inner wall 238 is open to receive the slides 100 and the length of the holder is less than the length of the slides to enable ends of the slides to extend from the holder (e.g., as shown in FIG. 18). In other embodiments of the invention (not shown), access to the holder for loading the slides 100 is at other locations on the holder (e.g., through the side or top walls).

Memory chip 43 is located on the outside of the inner wall 238 in the illustrated embodiment, at a location where it will be positioned adjacent the access opening 222 in the body 200 when the holder 202 is positioned in the body. The memory chip 43 can thereby be electrically connected to the connector 33 for data communications when the cartridge 18 is inserted into the printer. In other embodiments of the invention (not shown), the memory chip 43 is located at a different position on the slide holder 202.

Cassette 18 provides a number of important advantages. Specimen slides can be handled for convenient loading into the printer while remaining free from debris. Supplies of specimen slides can be shipped in the holder, and loaded into the body by operators of the printer. The memory chip allows the printer to accurately control printer operations.

Although described in connection with embodiments of a thermal printer, those of skill in the art will recognize that the invention can be used with other printers. For example, other embodiments of the invention can be used in inkjet, laser or other printers. One or more single color ink ribbons can be used instead of the multiple color panel ribbon. The printhead can be a separate printhead for each ink ribbon instead of the single printhead shown in the illustrated embodiment. Any and all of the fields of information on the slides can be printed in any desired color, and the printed color can be selected to represent information such as tissue type and source (e.g., the text and/or bar code can also be printed in color). Printing can also be done in one, two, three or more colors on each slide, with sequentially printed slides having the same or different printed colors. The printer can also be used with other slides, such as slides having a colored printing area.

The invention claimed is:

1. A cartridge for histological specimen slides, including: a generally enclosed body configured for removable insertion into a specimen slide printer, including:

top and bottom walls, inner and outer walls, and side walls;

a slide holder receiving opening; and

a slide feed opening extending through the bottom wall adjacent to the inner wall, and wherein the inner wall has a bottom edge above a plane of the bottom wall so the slide feed opening extends through a bottom portion of the inner wall; and

a slide holder to hold a plurality of vertically stacked specimen slides, the slide holder configured to be positioned within and removed from the body through the slide holder receiving opening, and to position and present the slides in the holder to the slide feed opening in the body, wherein:

the slide holder is a generally enclosed structure including top and bottom walls, an inner wall, side walls, a slide receiving opening opposite the inner wall, and a slide feed opening;

8

the slide feed opening of the slide holder is located adjacent the slide feed opening of the body when the slide holder is positioned in the body; and
a length of the slide holder is less than a length of the slides, so ends of the slides extend from the slide holder when the slides are in the holder.

2. The slide cartridge of claim 1 wherein the body further includes a cover over the slide holder receiving opening.

3. The slide cartridge of claim 2 wherein the body further includes a hinge to mount the cover to the body.

4. The slide cartridge of claim 1 wherein the slide holder receiving opening is in a side wall of the body.

5. The slide cartridge of claim 4 wherein the body further includes a cover over the slide holder receiving opening.

6. The slide cartridge of claim 1 wherein the slide holder further includes a memory chip.

7. The slide cartridge of claim 6 wherein the body further includes a memory chip access opening adjacent the memory chip when the slide holder is positioned in the body.

8. The cartridge of claim 6 wherein the memory chip is programmed with information representative of the slides in the holder.

9. A method for using the cartridge of claim 8, including reading information from the memory chip and using the information to control a slide printer.

10. The method of claim 9 and further including updating information stored on the memory chip.

11. A cartridge for histological specimen slides, including: a generally enclosed body configured for removable insertion into a specimen slide printer, including:

top and bottom walls, inner and outer walls, and side walls;

a slide holder receiving opening; and

a slide feed opening extending through the bottom wall adjacent to the inner wall, and wherein the inner wall has a bottom edge above a plane of the bottom wall so the slide feed opening extends through a bottom portion of the inner wall; and

a memory chip access opening; and

a slide holder to hold a plurality of vertically stacked specimen slides, the slide holder configured to be positioned within and removed from the body through the slide holder receiving opening, and to position and present the slides in the holder to the slide feed opening in the body, wherein:

the slide holder is a generally enclosed structure including top and bottom walls, an inner wall, side walls, a slide receiving opening opposite the inner wall, and a slide feed opening;

the slide feed opening of the slide holder is located adjacent the slide feed opening of the body when the slide holder is positioned in the body; and

the slide holder includes a memory chip on the inner wall of the slide holder, wherein the memory chip access opening in the body is adjacent to the memory chip when the slide holder is positioned in the body.

12. The cartridge of claim 11 wherein the memory chip is programmed with information representative of the slides in the holder.

13. A method for using the cartridge of claim 12, including reading information from the memory chip and using the information to control a slide printer.

14. The method of claim 13 and further including updating information stored on the memory chip.

* * * * *